1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS		
2	FORT WORTH DIVISION		
3	RICHARD LEE ZIMMERMAN, . Adversary No. 09-04237-rfn		
4	PLAINTIFF .		
5	. Fort Worth, Texas V Thursday, October 8, 2009		
6	JPMORGAN CHASE & .		
7	COMPANY, .		
8	DEFENDANT .		
9			
10	IN RE: . Case No. 42327-rfn13		
11	RICHARD LEE ZIMMERMAN .		
12	DEBTOR .		
14			
15	Hearing on		
16	Motion for Default Judgment against Vericrest		
17	Finance, Inc., fka CIT Group Consumer Finance filed by Plaintiff		
18	Motion to Dismiss Adversary Proceeding		
19	filed by Defendant JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA  Motion for Default Judgment against  JPMorgan Chase & Co. filed by Plaintiff		
20			
21			
22			
23	BEFORE THE HONORABLE RUSSELL F. NELMS UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE		
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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15	Proceedings recorded by elec	
16	transcript produced by transcription service.	
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## FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2009, 2:28 P.M. THE COURT: Be seated. Good afternoon. At 2:30 we have the Zimmerman case. Mr. Zimmerman, you're here and you are representing yourself. MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, I am. THE COURT: Okay. And are you Ms. Camarata? MS. CAMARATA: Yes, I am, Your Honor. THE COURT: And you are representing? MS. CAMARATA: PennyMac. THE COURT: Give me a minute. PennyMac? PennyMac, yes. MS. CAMARATA: THE COURT: All right. I've read this motion, and before I hear from the parties, I think what I would like to do today is see if we can't get this case in some proper procedural context. And you may have a seat, Ms. Camarata, as I discuss this. For his part, Mr. Zimmerman here, he wants closure. He wants finality with respect to his Motion for Summary Judgment. Mr. Zimmerman takes issue with PennyMac's participation in this case, because he says they haven't proven that they

are a party in this case. But ultimately, what you want, Mr. Zimmerman, is you want closure, and in order to get closure, you need to have the proper party before the Court.

So it would be one thing if we, say, booted

PennyMac out of this case and rendered a judgment as to
Chase Bank, but Chase Bank has no interest in the case.

That doesn't solve your problem. So if in fact PennyMac is the owner and holder of the note, then they are the one that you want to have bound by the judgment that you seek.

So, on your side, in order to get to where you want to be, you need to have the right party before the Court, or else

we are all just spinning our wheels here.

Now, on PennyMac's side over here, what's happened so far is that PennyMac has filed a motion to dismiss the Plaintiff's complaint here, but PennyMac has filed its motion and said -- and has moved to dismiss, at least in part saying that we should dismiss because JPMorgan is not a party-in-interest in this case. Of course, PennyMac cannot here today advance the interests of JPMorgan. It can only advance its own interests, and so, we need to make sure that PennyMac is the right party.

So, I think that what -- and then there is another problem that you have on your side of the case, Mr. Zimmerman. As I understand it, you have filed a Motion for a Summary Judgment or -- well, you've moved to default JPMorgan and you've moved to default Vericrest Finance, formerly known as CIT Group Finance.

Let me take up CIT first. The problem with the motion to default CIT is that your complaint doesn't

allege any claims against CIT. You mention them, but your complaint itself doesn't name them as a party. And so, I don't know how I can default CIT in light of the fact that they haven't been named as a party. I don't know if they've been served or if they haven't been served, but I know that your complaint itself doesn't name them as a party. You say parties, yourself, and Defendant JPMorgan Chase and Company, then you go into your factual allegations.

So, I think I can set aside the Motion for Default Judgment against CIT right now, because they are just not a party to this case. Now, maybe they've been served, but, you know, getting served with something that doesn't name you as a defendant is not really going to be very effective to put you on notice that you need to defend. So we can't grant that today. You would need to amend your complaint in order for me to have a default.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Okay. That actually is not a -there wasn't a complaint against Vericrest. Vericrest was
just to disallow their proof of claim, and what happened
was, CIT is now Vericrest.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: And Vericrest, they have a proof of claim, and I was just trying to get that disallowed because their proof of claim is wrong or doesn't apply.

THE COURT: Okay. So this, the Motion for 1 2 Default Judgment --3 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Was just basically more of a motion to disallow their proof of claim. 4 5 THE COURT: But to disallow their proof of claim 6 in the bankruptcy case. 7 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Right. THE COURT: As part of your adversary complaint, 8 9 though, you indicate that they also have a lien on the 10 property. MR. ZIMMERMAN: They do not have a lien. 11 had a lien, but no longer. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. Do they agree with the notion 14 that they don't have a lien, or did they file a secured 15 proof of claim? MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, what happened was, they 16 actually filed a secure proof of claim, a secured proof of 17 18 claim, except they used -- probably we ought to just --Okay. Well, don't worry about that. 19 THE COURT: 20 Let me go into something here with that. In this district -- and this all gets back to what it is that you want to 21 22 do and accomplish in this adversary proceeding. In this 23 district, there is a decision by Judge Houser, Chief Judge, the Chief Bankruptcy Judge of this District, to the 24 25 effect that when you object to the claim of a secured

creditor in your Chapter 13 bankruptcy case, and that objection is sustained, the effect of that is, is that they don't get to participate in your bankruptcy case.

They get no distributions in your bankruptcy case at all.

But assuming that they have a good perfected lien, your objection to their claim doesn't make the lien go away.

That's a case called \*\*Rleibrink\*\* that was decided by Judge Houser. It's now up at the Fifth Circuit. It's been argued, I believe, before the Fifth Circuit and we can expect a ruling from them sometime in the next 12 months. I don't know when we're going to get that. But that comes back to, you know, what do you want with respect to CIT? If you want to make CIT's claim go away, then according to the \*Kleibrink\*\* case, they need to be in an adversary proceeding as well. So if you want to make their claim go away, we can make their claim go away because they didn't respond to your objection to their claim. And I take it that's what you mean by this Motion for Default Judgment.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Right.

THE COURT: Okay. So we don't grant default judgments when it comes to these. It's just what we do, is that we enter an order sustaining an objection to claim.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Okay.

THE COURT: So if you've done that, then we'll -- and they haven't answered and they haven't responded, then we'll sustain an order to disallowance of their claim in this case, but that may be of limited value to you. Okay?

THE COURT: Have you done the same thing with JPMorgan Chase?

Okay.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, JPMorgan Chase was an adversarial complaint.

THE COURT: Okay. So, in that case, you really do want a default judgment against them.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes.

MR. ZIMMERMAN:

THE COURT: Well, we can probably grant a default judgment against JPMorgan Chase Bank, but in light of the fact that JPMorgan Chase Bank doesn't -- isn't the owner and holder of the note anymore, at least according to Penny Bank, I don't know that that's going to get you where you want to be.

Here's what I think needs to happen in the adversary proceeding. Assuming that Penny Bank contends that it is in fact the proper party in this case, then they can file a motion to intervene in the case, to be substituted as a defendant in the case for JPMorgan. And we can put that in the record, and they may officially become a Defendant in the case.

Now, you know, at that point, Mr. Zimmerman, I guess you've got a choice to make. You can either say, "Gee, I don't really think that they are the defendant in this case. I don't think that they really are the proper person and I want to fight their assertion that they are the proper person," or you can just accept the fact that they contend that they are the proper party in this case, and that by prosecuting your case against them, that you will get the degree of finality that you want. It's kind of up to you.

Now, I don't know why Penny Bank would voluntarily want to come into this court and to fight this thing if they didn't really have any interest in it. You know, there may be things out there that I don't know about or just plain don't understand. But usually it is not the case that parties who don't have an interest in litigation want to be involved in it. Usually, it's just the opposite.

So you can challenge Penny Bank's entitlement to be a party in this case if you want to, or you can just, in response to their motion to be substituted as a party, you can accept the fact that they are the proper party in interest and resolve it that way. Okay?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Okay.

THE COURT: But I think the first thing that

needs to happen, and I don't know, you can tell me, Ms.

Camarata, maybe -- I mean, maybe you don't want to file a motion to intervene, but the fact that you are here in court today tells me that you are concerned enough about the procedural posture of this case that you think you need to be in the case in order to protect your interests.

Am I right about that?

MS. CAMARATA: That's correct, Your Honor. It was kind of convoluted how the loan came, and so PennyMac wasn't exactly sure when I filed the motion. They just wanted to have the adversary heard. There are some current state court actions in the state of Colorado regarding this property as well, and actually, probably the best thing would be to remove those up to federal court and have it all in one thing.

Both CIT and PennyMac are involved in the state court litigation as well, and so that's kind of how it came to me, is PennyMac was in the state court litigation. PennyMac found out about this one, and the attorney in Colorado wanted me to file something in this one. I couldn't file an answer since I don't represent JPMorgan Chase, so I filed a motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: Okay. What do you think about CIT, Mr. Zimmerman? I take it that you would like to get some type of final disposition as to them as well, right?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, they -- on their proof of claim, I would like -- actually, this is -- probably the best thing for me to do is, I can start from where -- because, you know, she is not familiar with it. I've been living this thing for three years. Actually, we financed my home on October 14th, 2005.

THE COURT: Yeah, I've read all the pleadings. I know what's going on. I understand the allegations in your complaint and what you're seeking here.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Okay.

THE COURT: But part of what you say in your complaint is, you say that First National Bank of Arizona and CIT Group failed to timely deliver the material disclosures. That indicates to me that CIT Group probably ought to be a party in this case. So I think that what you need to do is, you need to -- you need to file an amended complaint, and if you want to keep JPMorgan in here as a defendant in your amended complaint, you could do it. You could add Penny Bank, you could add CIT, and you can seek declaratory relief with respect to all of those parties. Now, once you file that complaint, the summons and a scheduling order are going to have to be filed -- have to be served, not only on Penny Bank, but you'll need to serve it on CIT Corp.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Okay.

THE COURT: And once that happens, one of those new defendants probably would want to, and maybe it's Ms. Camarata's client, to remove the state court cases that are out in Colorado to the federal, whatever district they are pending in, federal district court or bankruptcy court in Colorado, and move to have them transferred here to this Court. And I can't think of any reason why either the district court or the bankruptcy court would deny that.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Well, actually, I got a notice, I think, that the state court action was dismissed earlier this year for lack of prosecution.

anything to remove. If there is something active to remove, it can be removed. If there's not, it's not. But those claims and causes of action, to the extent that they involve you one way or the other, are probably stayed anyway. And so, it may very well be that upon further analysis, that there is no need to remove them because we can, in this court, deal with all of these issues, and by dealing with them here, it might moot anything that's pending in state court which is otherwise stayed by virtue of the automatic stay in your bankruptcy.

So, I think that that's what we need to do.

There doesn't need to be -- and you can make other changes

to your amended complaint if you want to, Mr. Zimmerman, but I think that the key thing that you need to do is to add these two new entities, make sure that they get served with a copy of your complaint, and see how they respond. It may very well be that PennyMac at that time comes in here and makes the exact same -- argues the same motion to dismiss that they've urged today. But right now, they are not really a party in the case, and so they can't really come in and say the motion is not well taken as to somebody who is a party.

So, I think ultimately what the parties all want is the same thing, and that is a final, effective resolution of this issue. If we took care of JPMorgan today, I can't even tell you what effect that may or may not have. Is it binding on successors in interest, especially if they appear here? I don't know. It may be or it may not be. All I know is, that would make some interesting issues for an appeal somewhere down the line.

I just think it's in the best interest of everybody to have all the right parties in front of this Court, who are here procedurally, and then, one way or the other, one side will prevail, but it will all be right here, and if the other side doesn't like it, we know -- they all know where the proper appeals court is. It happens to be right across the hall.

So, that will just make it a lot easier, and then, that way, all parties can get the degree of finality that they seek. Okay? But the starting point for that is, I think, Mr. Zimmerman, for you to file an amended complaint, serve your amended complaint, and then for us to take up any answers or motions to dismiss in the context of that amended complaint that have the proper parties in this court. Okay?

Now, I will say one other thing to Ms. Camarata

Now, I will say one other thing to Ms. Camarata here. I know that this whole MERS system is confusing, to say the least. Just one thing I noticed about the MERS assignment of mortgage is that MERS, as nominee for PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, assigned the loan to PennyMac Loan Services, LLC.

MS. CAMARATA: Correct, Your Honor. MERS is just kind of like a holding tank for all these notes and deeds of trust. I do have with me the actual allonge to the note from the FDIC. I have a copy for Mr. Zimmerman. I have a copy for the Court, if you want to put that in the file.

THE COURT: For right now, I think all you need to do is satisfy Mr. Zimmerman. If he's not satisfied, then we can take up that issue at the appropriate time.

But the only thing about that is, I just didn't know -- I don't know why, and I understand -- I understand how MERS

is supposed to work. I know it's been a very confusing system for courts throughout the country. I just didn't know why Penny -- in effect, PennyMac Loan Services would need to assign it to PennyMac Loan Services.

MS. CAMARATA: PennyMac actually acquired the loan in December of 2008. It wasn't until after that that they got the assignment into MERS, so that's why they were doing it as attorney for itself.

THE COURT: Okay. I see. Oh, okay.

MS. CAMARATA: Because the other entities were already gone by that time.

THE COURT: So there --

MS. CAMARATA: But it came -- you know, it had to go through the receivership. It went back and forth from the receiver to the -- to either Nevada or Arizona. I can't remember right now, although I've got all the allonges. So this note has been back and forth a couple of times, and there is nobody there any longer at either Nevada or Arizona. They both went into the receivership, and so that's why they did the assignment, and they just recently did that assignment, the MERS assignment.

THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, now I understand what you're trying to say about that. Well, I have -- a close friend of mine is an employee of Fannie Mae, and we happened to be talking about the whole MERS system just on

1 Saturday of last week. So, believe me, I know the issues 2 with that. 3 MS. CAMARATA: You know more than you need or 4 wanted to know. 5 THE COURT: That's right. Okay. Okay, Mr. 6 Zimmerman, do you have a sense now of what you need to do? 7 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yeah. 8 THE COURT: Okay. If you will do that, and how 9 long do we need to --10 MR. ZIMMERMAN: The thing that -- the thing that 11 is so confusing for me is that there really, MERS -- MERS, once the loan was rescinded back in March of 2006 when 12 JPMorgan Chase actually was the assignee from First 13 National Bank of Arizona, basically that security 14 interest, that deed of title, is void by law, so that ends 15 their participation at all in this. But I think what I 16 17 will do is, I will amend the complaint, because this loan 18 ended on March 4th, 2006. 19 THE COURT: I understand that's your position, 20 sure. MR. ZIMMERMAN: And so what happens, if that did 21 22 happen, then any assignments after that, anything that 23 happened after JPMorgan Chase owned that loan, are void. It ends with JPMorgan Chase. There is no way it can go 24 25 any further because there's nothing to get.

1 THE COURT: Then you can keep JPMorgan Chase in there, and then at the appropriate time, we will, if they 2 don't want to answer and respond to this, then we'll 3 default JPMorgan Chase out of this, and so, I mean, they 4 5 will be taken care of. But we have another party in here who is saying that we really do own this note and hold the 6 7 note --8 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yeah. 9 THE COURT: -- and we don't want to be prejudiced 10 by anything that happens in this case as to JPMorgan 11 Chase. And so, you know, believe me, if you've got somebody out there taking that position, and if you are 12 13 right, then you want your judgment to take care of them as well, right? 14 15 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Right. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. ZIMMERMAN: And then, also, I just want to go 18 on the record that, in their Motion to Dismiss, they said in paragraph, I think it was paragraph -- I don't want to 19 20 -- I'm going to check my notes real quick -- in paragraph 21 2 that was filed -- no. 22 THE COURT: Yeah, I recall that you said in your 23 Motion to Strike --24 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yeah, they -- because what 25 happened is, the FDIC didn't take -- didn't get this loan

until July 28th. So JPMorgan Chase was actually the holder when it was rescinded.

THE COURT: You know what you have happen a lot of time here, and especially with mortgages these days and notes and all of the assignments that go back and forth, and then you've got an intervening receivership by the FDIC somewhere along the line here, you have parties and ultimately lawyers who are out there struggling to do the same thing you are trying to do, Mr. Zimmerman, to figure out who is on first and how did we get to where we are here. So they are operating on the best information that they have. Now, you know, I don't purport to speak for Ms. Camarata in saying that, but the fact of the matter is, is that, you know, as I say, normally you don't have parties coming in here wanting to be part of a fight in which they are not even named as a party.

So I think, I would imagine, but I can always be proven wrong, and I keep my mind open as to this stuff, but I usually give people the benefit of the doubt until proven otherwise, and that is, I usually assume that they are all doing the best that they can based upon the information that they have at that particular time. And if I'm wrong about that, then I'm always prepared to say I'm wrong about it and just take appropriate measures to cure that problem. But I would bet you that -- I bet you

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there has been a lot of rushing around behind the scenes
   here with respect to note holders and the like, trying to
   figure out just what's going on and who has what, because,
   believe me, been there and done that and I know how this
   stuff works. So, as I say, if it's wrong and we have some
   violations of Rule 11 here, we'll deal with it at that
   appropriate time, but we'll just have to see.
             MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yeah, that's actually been my
   frustration for three years, is, this seems like a hot
   potato. I've rescinded the loan. It's moved from -- I
   mean, I have like copies of allonges that -- it's just --
             THE COURT: It's not a hot potato anymore, Mr.
   Zimmerman, because I've caught the potato and I'm holding
14
   the potato right here.
             MR. ZIMMERMAN:
                             Okay.
             THE COURT: And I'm not passing it on to anyone
          This issue is going to be resolved in this Court.
   else.
             MR. ZIMMERMAN:
                             Okay.
             THE COURT:
                         Okay?
             MR. ZIMMERMAN:
                             I appreciate that.
             THE COURT: All right.
             MR. ZIMMERMAN:
                             Thanks.
             THE COURT: Okay, thank you. We'll be adjourned.
                   (Proceedings adjourned at 2:52 p.m.)
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I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

/s/Diane Lancaster Diane Lancaster

November 18, 2009 Date